THE BEE.

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VOL. II. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884. NO. 25.

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Evolution of Conduct.

In an article on the "Morality of Happiness," published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, Thomas Foster says: In the lower races of man as at present existing, and in still greater degree among the lower races when the human race as a whole was lower, we see that the adjustments of external actions to obtain food, to provide shelter against animate and inanimate enemies, and otherwise to support or to defend life, are imperfect and irregular. The savage of the lowest type is constantly exposed to the risk of losing his life either through hunger or cold, or through storm, or from attacks against which he has not made adequate provision. He neither foresees nor remembers, and his conduct is correspondingly aimless and irregular. The least provident, or rather the most improvident, perish in greatest numbers. Hence there is an evolution of conduct from irregularity and aimlessness by slow degrees toward the regularity and adaptation of aims to ends, seen in advancing civilization. The ill-adjusted conduct which diminishes the chances of life dies out in the struggle for life, to make way for the better-adjusted conduct by which the chances of life are increased. The process is as certain in its action as the process of structural evolution. In either process we see multitudinous individual exceptions. Luck plays its part in individual cases; but inexorable law claims its customary rule over averages. In the long run, conduct best adapted and adjusted to environment, is developed at the expense of conduct less suitable to the surroundings.

With man, as with all orders of animals, conduct which tends to increase the duration of life, prevails over conduct having an opposite tendency. Wherefore, remembering the ever-varying conditions under which life is passed, the evolution of conduct means not only the development of well-adjusted actions, but the elaboration of conduct to correspond with those diverse and multitudinous conditions.

Gold in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding the search for gold has been carried on for thirty years in the colony of New South Wales, new deposits are continually being discovered, some of them in localities which were supposed to have been thoroughly examined. Some of the fields recently discovered promise to equal in extent and richness any discovered in the early days, while the oldest fields, though apparently exhausted, so far as the miner, unaided by capital and skill is capable of exhausting them, yet contain deposits of gold which will yield a rich harvest to the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon them appliances such as are being successfully employed elsewhere. Gold has always been found in association with certain formations, and the extent of country occupied by these is seventy thousand square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the whole area of the colony—a considerable portion of which has not been touched by the pick and hammer.

A "sound" sleeper—one who snores.

Bulwer was correct; there is no such word as fail; it is mollified down into assignment.

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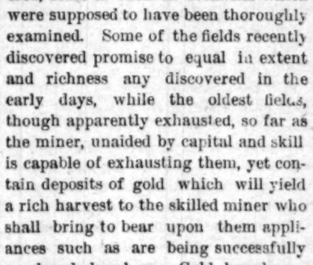

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RAPID REPORTERS.

How the Debates in Congress Are Short-handed—The Official Stenographers.

John J. McElhone, the chief of the official stenographers of the House, says the Washington *Post*, has been in the service of that body as an official reporter since 1849. He was an expert stenographer when a mere boy. When he was 18 years old he was reporting the official debates. Dennis Murphy, the chief of the senate staff, began his official work for congress six months earlier than McElhone. Both are from Philadelphia. McElhone is a very tall, straight, vigorous, good-looking man. He has more the air of a dashing soldier than that of a civilian. His eyes are clear and resolute, his nose straight, while his military moustache and imperial accentuate his appearance of vigor and energy. He is a very cultivated man, and few members have such a thorough knowledge of public affairs as McElhone. It is strange that none of the young stenographers of Washington, who are looking forward to fill the places of the official stenographers of congress, are not doing something to qualify themselves for the work. The average stenographer looks only to the mechanical part of his work, without a thought of how necessary to his final success is the possession of a thoroughly broad and comprehensive education.

Mr. McElhone explained the other day his method of working. It will probably be a revelation to the average reporter. He pays no attention to the mechanical part of its work. He writes the Pitman system in its simplest forms. When he is reporting a speaker he follows his every sentence, criticising it and taking in fully its sense, while his hand follows his thought like a bit of exquisitely trained mechanism. The result is that he has never yet met a speaker who can talk too fast for him. When he meets a man who can think faster than he can, then only will McElhone be at a loss. He says that in the last house the three hardest men to report were Thompson, of Iowa; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Ranney, of Massachusetts.

The hardest piece of reporting ever done by McElhone was during the exciting incidents of the electoral count in the house of representatives in 1877. When Beebe, of New York, jumped upon his desk, perfect bedlam appeared to be let loose. To report what was said, with 20 or 30 members apparently talking at once, must have seemed almost an impossibility. In less than a second McElhone saw that his reputation as one of the greatest of living reporters was at stake. He seized his note-book and dashed right into the center of the excitement. The voice of every member was familiar to him. Without turning his head he stood erect amid the wildest confusion and caught with rigid accuracy the words of the most distant speaker. He was very nervous over the result, because if any member at that time had by chance been omitted from the page of history of that day McElhone would have been the subject of many a row. None of the members believed that he had been able to get them all, yet when his report came out in the Record the next day, not one had a single word of fault to find. In fact, it is the only perfect picture of that exciting period. It was one of the greatest feats of stenographic reporting ever done in congress. When McElhone had finished he was bathed in perspiration from head to foot and was as weak as if he had been running in a ten-mile match.

The Lighting of Streets and Dwellings.

Most people have no hesitation in saying that it will be electricity. But the scientists say that involves too much cost. Electricity is developed by violence; that is, by waste and the disturbance of atoms of matter, which is necessarily expensive. For sensational uses, for spectacles, for the lighting of city squares, streets and parks, where expense is a minor consideration, the electrical light will, of course, be employed; but the great mass of the community will never be able to use this costly illuminator to banish the darkness from their humble dwellings. Nature has been searched to find how light can be generated under the cheapest conditions, and the glow-worm has been hit upon as furnishing a hint for the cheap but effective domestic light of the future. The various insects which emit flashes of light in the dark, do so with an exceedingly small expenditure of mechanical force. It has been suggested that curtains, wall paper, and the coverings of furniture could be so prepared, that, by a slight disturbance of the air, they would emit a steady but mellow light at a cost of far less than a candle or kerosene lamp. Scientific men are now at work on this problem, and if it should be successfully solved, it would be a very great benefit to the poor of all nations.

HUNTING SEA ELEPHANTS.

A Man's Strange Three Years' Life on a Lonely Island.

A New York longshoreman, who spent three years on a lonely island hunting sea elephants, gives a reporter the following account of his adventures: "The fisheries there are of two general kinds—sea elephant and fur seals. The elephants took about all our time. I got into it first by accident. I shipped on a bark for Cape Town, left her there on account of a difference betwixt me and the mate, and being broke, I shipped again in what they called a sealer for a three years' cruise. I didn't know anything about it, and after about a month's cruising to the south'ard they put five of us ashore in a place called Heard Island, about the most forsaken place you can think of, and after leaving us provisions, such as they were, the schooner sailed, and that was the last we saw of her for two years and six months. During that time three of the men died. Heard island is a rocky island in about the same latitude as the Straits of Magellan, about twenty-five miles long and five or six wide, and from the landing about all you could see was mountains and glaciers. Six of the latter can be seen from Whiskey Bay, pouring down from a big mountain called Big Ben, about 7000 feet high. Some of the glaciers breast the sea with a front several hundred feet high, and every once in a while they break off with a crash that you could hear five miles away. In fact, there was nothing but ice, and where the rock was clear there was nothing growing to speak of. The only way to make a house was to dig a hole in the ground and cover it over with canvas, and in winter we nearly froze. All the streams froze up, and the ground was covered with snow; the only water we had was that melted.

"About the curiousest thing is that when we have cold weather here, say December, it's in the middle of summer there. July is the coldest month, but the place is in a regular gale, you might say, the year around, and only about once a week is there a chance to get ashore during the year. On the shore were trees, at least trees in shape, just as natural as life, but made out of solid rock. No, they wasn't petrified, but were big rocks that had come down in the glacier from above, and been cut by the blowing sand into all sorts of shapes, and changing all the time. Above was a big plain, with bones strewn around, enough to make a nervous man wish he was home. There were thousands of them—sea leopards, sea lions, and great whale bones, as if all the animals had been dragged there; and the strangest part of it was that although they were not near the beach, they were arranged in great layers, as if the tide had washed them up—a curious sight, I can tell you.

The seal fisheries didn't amount to much, and most of the time was spent in killing sea elephants, and rough work it was. The animals had been hunted so much that they only came ashore on one part of the island called Long Beach, and where there was a heavy sea breaking all the time; so the only way to do was to drive the animals off shore and keep them off, so that they would come ashore in other places where they could be killed. The long beach was covered with thousands of elephants in regular herds, like cattle, about fifty to a lot, and each under the head of a big male called the beach master. Our business was to take long seal-skin whips, sail into the herds, and drive them off, which was no fool of a job. We walked along about an eighth of a mile apart, and had some close scrapes sometimes. Some of the beach masters were thirty feet long, and weighed three tons. They didn't seem to know what fear meant, and you could walk right among them, and give them the whip right and left, and then the roaring and flopping commenced. Fight? I should say so. There was a 'Portug' with our gang that was about as reckless a chap as I ever see. He'd rush into a crowd and run right up on the back of a big fellow and lather it with his whip for a minute, and then slide off. One day he did this when we were in a crowd of big ones. His foot slipped, and he slid right over the critter's shoulders, and the next minute the bull had him. He had on a thick canvas shirt and overhauls, and by the slack of the latter the bull grabbed him and tossed him six feet in the air, his whip going one way and he the other. He landed in the sand all right.

"But the worst fights I saw were between the bulls themselves. If a young bull got into a herd by mistake, it was good-by John. The old bull would take him by the neck, tear great pieces of skin off, and if he could get a good hold toss him ten or twelve feet up, and when he landed, grab him again, and in the long run sometimes, kill him. When we got the elephants off shore they swam around to another beach where the water was smooth, and here we shot them or knocked the smaller ones over with clubs, and tried out the blubber for oil, and barreled it up. To get to this beach you had to cross two glaciers, and there we had huts and lived part of the time."

"Were there any other animals there?"

"Never saw anything except birds. They made up for the rest. There were millions of 'em; big birds called the albatross and another called the killer—a gull three times as big as these fellows you see down the bay. They were just like eagles; didn't eat fish but killed other birds and ate meat; and, when we set to skinning an elephant, I tell you it was nip and tuck sometimes. Why, I've seen them gulls make a rush at a bull we were at work on, and light right on the critter, and tear the meat right out of our hands, so that we'd have to stop and go for them with clubs. The air would be black with them, and the noise was enough to set you crazy. One of the gulls came near killing one of the men, and then saved his life after all. He was climbing over the glacier, when the bird made a dash at him and knocked him off. The man threw out his arm and grabbed the bird by the leg, and down they both went, sliding about a hundred and fifty feet, the bird flopping and half holding him up, and that was all that saved him.

"Some time in the year the elephants immigrate, and when they come back the young ones are born. There's a curious thing—the young critters suck for a while and then are left on the beach, actually growing fat without anything to eat. These we never killed. The young ain't white like seals, but black, and don't show the snout until they get three years old or so. That's what they are called sea elephants for, as they have a sort of a trunk that is about ten inches long, and when they get mad it's blown up in some way, and looks like a regular elephant's trunk. It's the worst life and business a man ever struck. New York's good enough for me. I'm taking my seals at Central Park now."

Some Noted Sayings.

A letter to an English paper from the grandson of one of Nelson's aids at the battle of Trafalgar, gives the true origin of his famous order to his squadron.

The admiral gave the order to telegraph to the whole fleet, "Nelson expects every man to do his duty today." It was found that the word "Nelson" would require six sets of flags to be displayed in succession.

Time passed. A Lieutenant Browne, looking over the code-book, found that "England" could be sent up with but one flag, and suggested that the order run, "England expects every man to do his duty:" to which Nelson heartily consented. Hence the eloquent touch which thrilled all Britain to the heart, was due to a deficiency in the signal-code.

Many of the finest sayings recorded of great men owe their origin to accident. Goethe's dying words, "More light!" are said to have referred only to the opening of a window, and not to any prophetic dawn in the world of German thought. Webster's triumphant "I still live!" in the light of cold fact, appears to have been spoken in consequence of the physician's order to "give him the medicine at a certain hour, if he still lived." It was with a gesture toward the cup that Webster used the words so long misunderstood and memorable as his last.

Another sentence which became the rallying cry for defenders of the Union during the Civil War originated in a joke. In 1832 the followers of Calhoun, incensed at the public demonstrations on Washington's birthday, issued invitations for a State banquet on the birthday of Jefferson. General Andrew Jackson, on opening his invitation, drily remarked that the meeting apparently was intended to celebrate not the memory of Jefferson, but the glory of Calhoun and his pet hobby of nullification. "I'd like," he added chuckling, "to send a broadside into him." After a moment's thought, laying down his pipe, he wrote a courteous note of refusal, and begged leave, according to custom, to send a toast. It was, "The Federal Union. It must and shall be preserved."

The toast having been sent by the President, could not be ignored. It was read, and the shouts of applause with which it was received, and of laughter from those who appreciated the President's grim joke, fixed it in the memory of the public, by whom it was made a household word, until the Civil War gave it new and terrible significance.—*Youth's Companion.*

Cloud-Land.

'Tis a curious land, and its broad shores lie
In the purple distance of evening sky.
Have you seen the ships with their sails of white,
With their pennons of gold and crimson light,
Beat far that way from the pirate night?

Swift, swift they go into billows of snow,
Into currents of blue, till lost to view
They enter the harbor of cloud-land wide,
Where the fairy ships rock safe from the tide,
The voyage o'er and the night fadeless.

Oh, these argosies in the evening skies
Are rich with a freight of fantasies;
Dreams that may never come to pass,
Loves that die e'er they live, alas!
And far on that shore we may not see
They fade in a color mystery.

—*Maria La Baron.*

HUMOROUS.

A head gardener—the barber.

Laureate Tennyson wrote his first verses where the average saloon-keeper puts his reverses—on a slate.

Courting a girl is paying her addresses. Marriage is paying for her dresses and all the other fixings.

There is one good thing about leap year, and that is that leap year jokes can only be used once in four years.

Why isn't a turkey like a girl? Because a dressed girl will walk about and a dressed turkey won't. And vice versa the other way.

A Toronto man waited until he was eighty-three years old before he got married. That's like running three miles to get a good start for a fourteen inch jump.

"Your cheek is an awful temptation to me," he exclaimed, as he looked admiringly at her fresh, young face." "Your cheek must be an awful burden to you," she replied, glancing at him suspiciously.

When a man's wife comes in and sees him, razor in hand, and with his face all over lather, and asks him: "Are you shaving?" it's a provoking thing to answer: "No, I'm blacking the stove," but it's human nature to so reply.

A mother can call "Johnnie, it's time to get up," for three hours without making any impression; but when the old man steps to the foot of the stairs and shouts "John!" Johnnie takes his breakfast with the rest of the family.

It was at the close of the wedding breakfast. One of the guests arose, and, glass in hand, said:—"I drink to the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this." The intention was good, but the bride looked as if something had displeased her.

Excited lover: "What does this mean, mademoiselle? What do I read in this letter? 'At 2 o'clock to-morrow I will throw myself at your feet.'" Mademoiselle, who never loses presence of mind: "You horrible, jealous old darling—it's simple enough—it's my corn doctor."

The "wishbone" wedding has become the correct thing. The couple stand beneath a floral wishbone. After the ceremony the bride and groom are given the wishbone to pull. The tug results in a break somewhere, and whoever holds the long piece is absolved from getting up to build fires in the morning.

A Colorado Mining Town.

It does not take many days to build the kind of town miners are willing to live in, and they don't care what sort of a place they put it in, either, if it is only near the mines. It may be in the very midst of a pine forest, or out on the steep, bare side of a mountain, all stones and rocks. They cut down a few trees, and leave all the stumps standing; or they clear away the biggest of the stones, enough to make a sort of street; and then every man falls to and builds the cheapest house he can, in the quickest way; sometimes of logs, sometimes out of rough boards; often only with one room, very rarely with more than three. When they wish to make them very fine they make the end, fronting the street, what is called a "battlement front"; that is, a straight square wall, higher than the house, so as to convey the impression that the house is much bigger than it is. It is a miserable make-believe, and goes farther than any other one thing to give to the new towns in the West a hideous and contemptible look. These log cabins, board shanties and battlement fronts are all crowded as near together as they can be, and are set close to the street; no front yards, no back yards, no yards at the side,—but, around the whole settlement a stony wilderness. It isn't worth while to put anything in order, because there is no knowing how long the people will stay. Perhaps the mines will not turn out to be good ones; and then everybody will move away, and in very little more time than it took to build up the town it will be deserted. There are a great many such deserted towns in Colorado and California. They always seem to me to look like a kind of grave yard.—*St. Nicholas.*

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Special notices, 50 cents each. Ten lines constitute an inch.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor. In conjunction with the BEE, the managers have established a News Bureau of the Colored Press. We are prepared to furnish biographies, special correspondence and news items at a reasonable price. The object of the bureau is to furnish colored journals with special Washington letters when they have no special correspondents. We have some of the best writers in the country connected with the bureau, which will enable us to furnish truthful, spicy and concise correspondence. Give the News Bureau a call.

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

Mr. Thomas Fortune is the Prodigal Son, the fatted calf or the new political Messiah, if the late Washington banquet has any significance. Mr. Fortune is the editor of the GLOBE, a man of force, ability and conviction. He speaks fearlessly, and is the recognized head and front of the new independent political movement of colored men. He has advised a cutting loose from parties, and has written stinging words of the perfidy of colored officeholders who have sold their race for a mess of pottage. But now a change comes over the spirit of the officeholders who have tried to "set down" on Fortune in the past; for now they fete and banquet him, say soft, cooing words, and elegantly pat him on the back. Hon. B. K. Bruce presiding in the absence of Hon. Fred. Douglass. All passed off pleasantly save a wordy battle between Greener and Bruce. Greener, it appeared, denounced in a speech the chronic officeholders and his remarks were rather personal and direct in this gathering, and called forth a reply from Bruce.

Fortune has bitterly denounced Arthur and the administration, yet we notice the administration was represented in the person of Alex. Powell, the President's confidential messenger. What does it all mean? Has Fortune recanted, or is he going to recant? Is he going for that party which he lately declared was "corrupt and dishonest?" Or does he too, want an office? Ye gods forbid! Fortune will be unfortunate if he listens to the voice of the sirens and takes a step backwards.—INDIANAPOLIS WORLD.

We beg leave to differ from our contempory a little, Mr. Fortune is doing the right thing, he should have returned to the party long ago when we advised him to do so. Yes the Prodigal Son has returned and the fatted calf has been killed. Please look at the above cut, which is a true representation of Mr. Fortune and his so-called independent party on their return to the house of their discarded father. The respectable persons that attended the banquet were misinformed as to its object, several regretted as having gone. Mr. Powell as well as others were impresed with the idea that the banquet would be a social affair, but, there was a political significance attached to it, but it was not known till the guests assembled. Congressman O'Hara of North Carolina was invited but, only peeped in the door and left. Mr. Fortune knew that he was wrong when he attempted to mislead the colored race in the Pennsylvania fight. We denounced his policy and endeavored to show where in he was wrong, at that time he failed to see it. He endorses Hon. John A. Logan for President and gives his reasons, but he has failed to explain his change of heart. He is liable to endorse Jefferson Davis next week. Some several months ago he declared that the policy of Senator Mahone was a corrupt one. He was invited to visit Virginia shortly afterwards and after calling upon the great Virginia Senator he returned to New York and declared that Mahone was a saint. In an editorial, at the time he was supporting the independents, Mr. R. C. O. Benjamin, was editing a democratic paper like the *Globe* before it became republican, he declared in unquestionable language that Benjamin was an educated man, full of sense and greatly honored for his independency; just as soon as Benjamin supported the BEE in its fight against the so-called independents, Mr. Fortune said that Mr. Benjamin was an idiot. Notwithstanding we have killed the fatted calf and welcomed to our home again the Prodigal Son, Mr. Fortune, and may he never betray his trust to the great chieftain John A. Logan.

A NEW DEAL.

The Republicans of this city intend to have a new deal this time. As it will be seen by the report of the Central Republican committee that a new election of delegates to the convention will take place prior to the second Tuesday in February. It is about time that we throw these old politicians overboard who are no good to us or themselves. The young men are coming to the front and put in their claim. We advise all republicans in the several legislative districts to organize and see that good men are elected. Let every election be harmonious and disappoint the many predictions made because the committee saw fit to have a new election. There are many candidates for the Chicago convention and we should see that men are sent who will look out for the interest of the people of this city. We want inserted in the republican platform suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia. We don't want any more dumb statues like we had before who could do nothing but vote. Let us all work for a principle this time and send delegates to Chicago who represent principles. It is claimed that our delegates will be bought off, we will assure our accusers that they are mistaken. We have a duty to perform and let us perform it like men. Let the Central committee have a new head. Let the young blood come to the front. Our motto is a new deal.

TO THE DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

We desire to inform the Republicans of the District of Columbia, that there will be a disposition on the part of some to thrust upon us some one who has always been a dead weight to us. It is our time now to place a colored man Chairman of the Central Republican Committee. We have had too much of riding into power without any remuneration. We should place a colored man Chairman of the Committee because the colored people consist two thirds of the republican party of the District of Columbia. Let each and every district organize to that end. Unless we look out for our own interests, we shall ever be kept in obscurity. There are a class of ignoramuses that are attempting to dictate to the Central Committee. This class belong to the Bowenites.

The colored and white republicans in several of the old legislative districts are organizing Logan District Republican clubs. It seems as if the colored republicans in this city have a profound appreciation for Senator Logan. The two districts in Georgetown will be organized next week by Dr. C. Crusoe, Messrs. C. Mosby. James Turner, Capt. Cornell and others.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that during the quarter ending September 30 last, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1882, the reduction in the average ad valorem rate of duty on fine wool was 9 7-10 per cent, on the next grade 7 8-10, and on carpet wool 2 40-100 which is a much smaller reduction than any one expected would follow the introduction of the revised tariff. Of course, the period on which this estimate was made is a short one, but it is long enough to show about how the new tariff affects the wool-growing interest. Probably the Ohio wool growers who have been making such a din about the damage done to their interests by the revision of the tariff, when they read Mr. Nimmo's report, will conclude that they began to yell before they were hurt much.—Exchange,

Mr. Nimmo, jr, is a man who furnishes us all the information that is required. We are much indebted to Mr. Murry for a copy of his report.—ED.

W. C. Chase's paper the Washington BEE, is one of the live weeklies of the country. It abounds with the cream of Washington news.—*Cairo News.*

Gov. Lowery, of Mississippi, spoke eloquently in his inaugural address, also in his last message to the legislature concerning the state library and the librarian. Can any one inform us what he said of the armed band of political murderers that patrol the state in order to make it firmer and surer to the solid democratic south?

Brother Fortune requires two papers to define his political position—the GLOBE and the Washington POST and yet is not happy.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Senator Logan has many warm friends supporters among Alabama republicans; and the Pilot predicts that he will divide the Alabama delegation with President Arthur to the chicego convertion: —*Pilot.*

We learn that the dinner tendered to Mr. Fortune, of the New York Globe, was intended to celebrate his return to the fold of the republican party. Mr. Douglass was requested to preside, but with his charcteristic far-sightedness he declined. The dinner terminated in a broil between the office-holders and their opponents, and it appears that bitter insults were offered Register Bruce and Hon. Frederick Douglass by Prof. Greener Our people are on the road to civilization.—*Weekly Record.*

It has been hinted that, when the marits of the numerous aspirants for the Republican nomination are presented at Chicago the recital of President Arthur's numerous good qualities, will de supplemented with the statement that he will exercise the functions of his high office, and see to it that, at the coming election, people in the Southern States shall vote their honest opinions, and that their suffrages shall be duly counted. If this intimation is half true, two considerations pertinent to the contest may be regarded as settled at the outset. In the first place, the Republican ticket will be handsomely elected; in the second place, Chester A. Arthur will be a hard man to beat before the Chicago Convention.—*Louisville Bulletin.*

The dastardly attempt to assassinate two old people at Oyster Bay, L. I. a few weeks since is supposed to be the work of a colored man, named Repelyea, who who has resided in the town for over thirty years. He is a member in good standing in Zion Church in that place and has always borne a good character. He denies all knowledge of the affair. *Progressive American.*

Yazoo City, Miss. Dec. 29—Excitement has been high here all day, and to night parties from different parts of the country come in, and about 7. o'clock about two-hundred armed men proceeded to the jail and demanded entrance. Resistance was useless. The men were determined. W. H. Foote resisted and was shot in his cell. Richard Swayze, Richard Gibbs and Micabah Parker were hung.—*Greenville Republican.*

A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Motion to Postpone a New Election Defeated

On Saturday evening Jan. 12th. the District Central Republican Committee met at St. George's Hall, 11th. street bet. E and F sts. n. w. The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. M. Clapp. The Secretary, Prof. J. M. Gregory read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted, after which on motion of Mr. Marcellus West, W. Calvin Chase, Dr. Callins Crusoe, Jr., Ed. E. Dudley were admitted as proxes. Wm. Chase called the attention of the committee to the death of the late Vice-President, Isaiah Washington and offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to frame a set of resolutions in commemoration of his death, which was adopted, and Messrs. Chase, Smith and Holmes were appointed as such committee. The chairman called the attention of the committee to the fact, that as the time for the election of a new central committee had passed and that the old committee could remain over under the constitution. Several objections were made to the ruling of the chair. Mr. Sid. Herbert made a motion to have an election of members to the central committee Thursday, Jan. 17th. Mr. Chase offered a substitute for the appointment of a committee to fix the time for such an eleccion, at which time Mr. Shippen made the point that a suspension of the rules was necessary. Mr. Chase withdrew his substitute and made a motion for the suspension of the rules pertaining to the election of a new committee which was adopted. The motion for the appointment of a committee was renewed and carried. Messrs. W. Calvin Chase Gen'l E. W. Whittaker, S. W. Herbert, R. Bowie and John H. Smith were appointed as the committee. Mr. Chase reported that the election of delegates to the central committee take place at any time prior to the second Tuesday in February. Gen. Whittaker submitted a minority report fixing a particular date, stating that the day and hour should be named. Arguments were made by Messrs. Bowie, Herbert and others in favor of the majority report which was adopted. Among the candidates for the Chicago convention are Hon. A. M. Clapp, Hon. Fred. Douglass, W. Calvin Chase, Dr. Adams, A. St. A. Smith, R. G. Ingersoll, Prof. J. M. Gregory, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Hon. J. R. West, R. S. Laws, and several others.

SOUTH WASHINGTON NEWS.

The severe weather of wind and rain, hail and snow storms, which have pervaded our city since New Years subsided on saturday last, and the beautiful sun and sky gave a day which brought out the greatest masses of Church goers; these anxious hearts made earth other glad. The red horizon lighted the whole earth from 6 to 7 P. M. brought to the Christian traveler a delightful evening of the again blue azure of sky and moon, which gave the greatest joy to the religous communities.

Your correspondent is of the opinion that the churches of this city in their special or general meeting for prayers ought to take up a collecotin for the poor; and especially should the churches of South Washington feel so toward their poor, for whom so little has been done. In vsew of these facts the ministers of South Washington are asked no meet at Law's Seminary, on Monday evening next, with other prominent gentlemen whom you will meet to take into consideration some measure by which we may aid other charities in assisting the poorest of our people who are in the greatest need

For the convenience of all who are invited, the meeting will convene from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

Your correspondent is also prepared to show instances where the Police authorities will help white people, who ought to be in the work house, and will not help deserving colored people to help themselves through this cold snap; that they can be better depended upon to distribute these charities than to find the most needy and make recommendations for relief without discrimination.

Your readers are of the opinion that the suspension of the criminal powers of the District for one week, developes the fact, that more persons were arrested, arragined and convicted than were ever guilty, and yet we regret the condition of things in our great and good community, which so completely paralyze the President of the United States, that he cannot find a capable man of all our legal talent among the white lawyers of the country, from whose ranks he might select for us, a District Attorney. In consideration of the present state of affairs, where it seems that both the legal and moral ability of the wnites are questioned, your correspondent will suggest the name of Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, who at this time has one of the largest law practices in the state of Louisiana.

The Fern Leaf Social Club gave a dance at the Cadet's Armory last Monday evening, which was largely attended. The music was good and dancing was kept up till a late hour..

The BEE is the people's advocate and no one should be without it.

LOUISE TO CLARA.

DEAR CLARA. I suppose that you have been waiting and watching for those letters from me on our Washington Society? As I told you it will be impossible for me to write everything in one letter. therefore I shall deal with our society in general to begin with. As you well know that our society is nothing like it used to be in days gone by, in the time of Wm. Slade, Samuel Datcher, the Cooks, the Chases, the Parks, Browns, Syphaxes, Wormlys and others. In those days the Washington society was what I may call the holy of the holiest. The people looked upon themselves with respect. The social circle would not dare to admit drunkards, gamblers and other men in their houses; married men were considered gentlemen and knew where they belonged and how far to go. They were different from what they are now. I know when mama was young the parties were given different. I was looking over her scrap-book I saw plainly that on one occasion there was a sociable given by one of our prominent colored society people and among those present, were Mr. and Mrs.——C. and daughters and not Mr. and Miss C a married man, leaving Mrs. C at home. Our girls were more dignified and reserved. Comparing our society when then with this now, records will show that society scorned fresh married men, gamblers, horsejockies, and the drunkard, but now the best of the Washington society don't seem to be happy unless this class of men is admitted. Some people claim that an ignorent person has no sense. Can you deny the fact, that our mothers and fathers were ignorant? Is it surprising to know that our parents were subjected to servitude? that our best society were servants and were compelled to entertain in the kitchen of white people and thought at that time that they were in paradise? I see some men and women now who were hotel waiters, coachmen, chamber maids, cooks, washerwomen, seamtresses and the like, all holding now prominent positions in society. Then there is another class like the above, who have discarded their parents because they are black. In days gone by the line never was drawn, except when the Lotus club organized which endeavored to establish cast in our community. The servants, washerwoman, the bellmen, waiter. coachmen and others had just emerged from their former condition and organized a caste organization. Some of the members desired first to keep out the blacks and have a mulatto organization, but at that time the blacks were holding the best positions and drawing more money than the class that desired to establish caste, hence it was decided to bring in the blacks. The Lotus club consisted of strangers to a great extent. Their plan of action was to run out the old citizens. Prof. J. P. S. who was one of the most prominent men severely criticised the action of the Lotus club which very soon after was disbanded. The 15th street Presbyterian church had been seized by the strangers and the color line drawn again, the citizens of more intelligence got control of it and placed it back to its former condition. Mr. L. one of the elders had a great deal to do with establishing reform. Some of our citizens who had been contaminated by the influence of the strangers commenced to realize the condition in which they desired to place our respectable community, joined hands and rebelled. Mr. and Mrs. P. were prominent members of society; their house was always open to citizens. In those days such people as they, could past for white, but they honored their race, and would nothide their idenity, The young ladies were very careful with whom they associated, it was a general rule that the person had to be known before he was admitted to the social circle. At this time I can assure you, that there are several respectable families that generally make an investigation before one of these characters from the states are admitted. Our girls make gross mistakes in admitting Tom, Dick and Harry to their houses when they know nothing about them, only as government employes. I know of several cases where men and women came here from other states and are placed in positions and within a few months you can hear the by word, "O! he is a gentleman," he is in the government. Our more intelligent refined society at this day and time judge people by their money and position although he may be a gambler, libertine, drunkard or some other notorious character. Clara, take my advice and be careful with whom you associate. You are well aware that you are to be married soon to a gentleman that this community and the country honors. To show him respect, you must respect yourself. I know when you shall have reflected in your married state, the passers by cannot say that there is Clara, an immoral girl that was false to the man before united into the holy bonds of wedlock. I can point out to you this day people in whom the world confide, but, alas! alas! In my next I shall deal with society in '63, and tell you the mode of dress, who were the bells, the downfalls, and the cause, I shall continue my letters to you until I shall tell you all. Remember me and take friendly advice from

Yours lovingly,
LOUISE.

MR. AND MRS. MARSHAL'S AT HOME.

On Monday evening, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Marshal at No. 1019 15th, street, northwest, was a scene of gaiety and pleasure. The occasion was one that will bring to the memory of one many enjoyable recollections of the past. The spacious parlors were a scene of merriment and bedecked with natural ornaments so well known to our social circle. The table in the adjoining room was filled with the most choice viands, and every one partook freely of that fine repast. Mr. and Mrs. Marshal never fail to make their evenings at home one of pleasure to all who receive an invite. Their refined manners and sociability bring to them a host of friends. Among the invited guest were: Mrs. Bundy, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colbert, Mrs. L. Chase and daughter Lulie, Mrs. Walter Jackson and son, Mr. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mayes, Misses Amelia Ringgold, Cora Thomas, Mrs. Mary Cook. Mr, and Mrs. Russell Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Moore, Robt. Thompson, William Washington, Dr. Delarmata, Ex-State Senator Jones, Dr. S. LeCount Cook, W. Calvin Chase, and many others. The company left at eleven o'clock greatly pleased with Mr. and Mrs. Marshal's evening at home.

TO THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

I know of no young man more deserving for the chairmanship of the Central Republican committee than our young republican friend W. Calvin Chase, Esq., I therefore nominate this distinguished young journalist for that position.

A DISTRICT REPUBLICAN.

GRAND CLEARING SALE OF COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Determined to Dispose of the STOCK ON HAND, We have concluded to make decided REDUCTIONS, and to convince the Public that such is our purpose we shall make a general display on OUR SECOND FLOOR, with prices affixed on each garment in plain figures, which cannot fail to attract the attention of THE LADIES. We enumerate below a few of the specialties in this department.

LOT 11. We will close 415 Chemises at 12½ c.
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LOT 44. Chemises, yoke of embroidery, best cotton, at 87c,
LOT 52. Chemises, fine cambric, lace yoke, latest design, at 98c.
LOT 14. Drawers deep hem, cluster tucks, 19c.
LOT 17. Drawers, six tucks, with lace bands, at 29c,
LOT 22. Drawers, narrow and wide tucking cambric ruffle with cluster tucks, good cotton at 44c.
LOT 29. Drawers with embroidered ruffle, cluster tucks, at 44c.
Night tucks, good cambric ruffling. at 69c.
LOT 56. Nightgowns, tucked yoke, finished with embroidery, at 79c.
LOT 61. Nightgowns. yoke with cluster or tucks and three rows of inserting and edging
LOT 63. Nightgowns with six-inch embroidered yoke, best quality cotton at 98c.
LOT 72. Skirts, with tucks, at 33c
LOT 74. Skirts, tucked, ruffle cluster tucks above, at 34ct
LOT 81. Skirts. with embroidered edge ruffle, cluster tucks at 59c.
LOT 92. Skirts, embroidered ruffle, two cluster tucks, made of the best cotton at 89c.

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Mr. Magnus L. Robinson has been made bnsiness manager of the BEE. Mr. Robinson will take charge next week.

Miss H. V. Davis is booked to read at Cincinnati, Ohio, this month. Extensive arrangements have been made for her appearance.

The Varieties social club gave a hop at the armory of Co. A. Capitol City Guards on Monday evening. The affair was well attended all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Co. A. Capitol City Guard gave a delightful complimentry hop at their Armory on E street bet- 12th and 13th. streets last Wednesday evening.

Rev. Father Walsh of St. Augustines church will please accept our thanks for complimentary ticket to the lecture at Lincoln's Hall for the benefit of the church

Dr. C. B. Purvis, trustee in the county, has appointed Messrs. Jas. Butler and P. Bailey, to teacher's positions in the county after they had passed successfully the examinatson. There is room for more of our district young men if they desire a school. This is what the people petitioned for. They have got it and now it is time for our young men to show their grit.

Go to Ellis' music store if you want to be treated well. You can find the latest music and the best instruments, on reasonable terms.

Mr. Joseph S. Davis, our old reliable friend, and Washington correspondent of the Virginia *Lancet*, has been promoted to a fourteen-hundred dollar clerkship in the Interior Department. Success to Mr. Davis and score another one for Secretary Teller.

In a few weeks the BEE will contain the portait and pen sketch of Washington's most successful lawyer.

There are fifteen candidates from this city for the Chicago Convention. There are four to be elected; namely, two delegates and an equal number of alternates.

Mr. H. C. Bolden, of the 14th district will organize a Logan and Lincoln republican club this evening.

The 11th, 17th and 18th district will organize Logan clubs next week.

The 3rd 4th and 5th districts will organize Logan and Lincoln clubs Monday.

The Moot court of the Law Department of Howard University, which meets at the corner of 9th and D sts, have in preparation for next Thursday evening, January 24, a very interesting jury case. James Howard vs. The Home and Fire Ins. co. Messrs. Hilyer and Draper, for plaintiff, Messrs: Lawson and Dent for defendants. The friends are invited.

A delightful entertainment was given on Wednesday evening at Cadet Armory by the Bloom of Youth Lodge. This popular organization consists of some of the very best citizens. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. Perry P Riles; *Chairman*, John T Minor, James W Banks, Wm. H Mahoney, James G Madison, Chas Chase, Edward Winslow, Isaiah Dyer, Harry Grimes, R C Shields.

Invitation Comm.—David Clark, W H Collins, William Walker. deserve great credit for good order and fine management. Long live the Bloom of Youth.

The City Bureau of Employment 731, 4½ st, s. w. will commence supplying domestic servants, help, with the best of places at the rate of wages, from 10 to 20 per month, among the best families of the city. The long standing references from ladies of this city and else where give the status of the office as good a recommendation as any in the country.

Persons wishing domestic engagements for the first of February, are invited to call and register your occupation and rate of wages. The office is on the second floor, entrance by the H st. front.

We shall take great pleasure in devoting a reasonable space of our society columns to meetings, receptions, dinners, parties, hops, stage and sociables. The only way that we can obtain information is either by being present or getting it direct (by note) from the fountain head. All such things as these are matters of social news and the public delight to read about hospitality and the like, about as well as anything that is light, that comes before them.

More strangers than ever before up to this time have been in Washington this winter. How well pleased does every visitor seem with our beautiful city. Generally all who come for a brief stay go away well pleased except those that come to obtain the ear of the President, or for place and do not get either. Well we must always do the best we can to please the mind of the disappointed, and so we do. We have a standing word of cheer for all who fail to get what they booked themselves tor.

Next Tuesday night there is to be a re-union and banqnet in Cincinnati of the Old School Boys of 1852 to 1860. Gov. Pinchback, Lieut. J. M. Trotter, Prof. L. D. Easton, Geo. M. Arnold and other well known characters will form a part of the group of the survivors. We wish the "old boys" a joyful occasion.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the "china wedding" of Squire Merrell, that will take place this evening at his residence No. 425, O street. Squire we shall join you, and when there, have a word to say of you and your devoted and charming lady and the interesting family that you have blessed the community with. Speaking for the paper and your legion of friends and admirers, the wish is long life and prosperity to the soldier of the war of '48 and '61 to '65.

JOHN A. LOGAN CLUB.

The white and colored Republicans of the 6th District met at W. L. Riley's last evening and organized a John A. Logan Republican Club. Speeches were made by Messrs. Randall Bowie, John Freeman, and others. These gentlemen invited the Republicans of the 6th District to similar meetings to be held in the 5th and 17th Districts Monday and Tuesday evenings. The BEE was endorsed as the organ of the Republican party.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

There is a move on foot among the ladies to organize a society the object of which will be to look after the poor in this portion of the town, as there appears to be great suffering during this cold weather, We wish the ladies in this cause much success in their noble work,

The ladies of the First Baptist church have just closed a grand fair at their church given for the benefit of said church which was a success.

There will be a grand annual celebration of the Sabbath School Union held at the first Baptist church on Sunday next which always draws together a large crowd.

Mrs. John Lee of west P st. is ill and has been for some time.

Mrs. Hamilton, who has been ill we are glad to report is much better.

Mrs. Maggie Ferguson has been very sick but is now much better.

There is a revival meeting going on at Little Mission A M E church west P st. of which Rev. Davis is pastor. They had two converts last night.

ALEXANDRIA ANNALS AND SOUTHERN NOTES.

By our Virginia Correspondent.

The Potomac is still frozen.

Mr. Thos. Williams of the city Post office was married last Monday, to Miss Nellie Davis.

Mr. Oliver Webster has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master, for the Alexandr a Masonic District. He is a prominent mason.

The Methodist Choir has a fair in progress in the basement of the Beulah Church.

Mr. R. B. Robinson has returned from Westmoreland on account of sickness.

Rev. Benjamin Brown Sr. is dead. He was the oldest member of the Washington Methodist Conference and an old resident of Baltimore. He filled the most important churches in Washington and Baltimore. He had been sick for some time past. He was an eloquetnt preacher.

A reception will be given to Mr. Magnus L. Robinson next month by his many friends, in token of his worth and independence as a journalist. He is spoken of as a delagate to the next State convention from this city.

The present House of Representatives has three colored appointees.

Senator Riddleberger has appointed Mr. Keller, of Woodstock, clerk to the Committee on Manufactures, vice Mr. Strayer, who has been appointed Doorkeeper in the Senate.

An interesting debate came off Thursday evening at Shiloh Church. Mr. Geo. A. Griffin represented the Old Dominion Club, and Mr. Jhckson, that of the Owen Debating Club. The questio n discussed was; whether the colored man should remain in the South. Mr. Griffin won the debate. His speech was an able effort.

The many friends of Mrs: Rosanna Lee, widow of the late Simon Lee, will regret to hear of her lying quite ill at her residence, 305 Prince st.

Arrangements are being made to releive the destitute white and colored people of the city.

A Mother's Boy.

Is there a vacant place in this bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as with a glowing cheek he stood before the President.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you might obtain a situation here? Who recommended you?"

"No one recommended me," was the answer: "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, an honest determination in the countenance of the lad which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said "You must have friends who could aid you in a situation; have you advised with them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the underlying wave of sadness, as he said, though half musingly, "My mother said it was useless to try without friends;" then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking him why he did not stay at school another year or two, and then enter into business life.

"I have no time," was the instant reply, "but I study at home and keep up with the other boys."

"Then you have a place already?" said the interrogater. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly.

"Yes, but you wish to leave it. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied with half reluctant frankness, "I must do more for my mother."

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener, and recalled the forgotten past. Grasping the hand of the astonished boy, he said, with a quivering voice: "My good boy, what is your name?" You shall fill the first vacancy that occurs in the bank. If in the meantime you need a friend, come to me. But give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for your mother?'

Tears filled the boy's eyes as he replied, "My father is dead, and my sisters and brothers are dead, and my mother and I are left to help each other, but she is not strong, and I want to take care of her. It will please her that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you."

So saying the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine to the busy world he had so trembling entered.

Housekeeping.

Every woman owes it to her family, a well as to herself, to simplify her work as much as possible, and not to do things that are unnecessary; for instance, it is a waste of time, strength and blacking to black and polish the top of a kitchen stove after each meal is prepared. Of course other parts of the stove can be kept nice with little trouble, and if the top is kept clean until the fire is out for the day, that ought to satisfy the most painstaking woman. A convenient arrangement for washing the top of a hot stove is to have a smooth, round stick with a soft cloth securely tied to it. A cloth is much better than a brush for cleaning corners.

An old housekeeper, and a wise woman, said to me once that after twenty-five years of hard work in the kitchen and parlor, she had come to the conclusion that although it might cause a revolution in the civilized world she would never put another zinc under her sitting room stove. She amplified her statement, saying: "The time I have spent on my knees scouring that zinc, if otherwise employed, would have made me a well-read woman, or if devoted to my children would have been of great benefit to them and comfort to me." Her words seemed to me to have great force in them, and the result was that my own stove was put up without the customary zinc. Certain members of the family who prophesied the destruction of the house by fire were surprised to find that we were just as well off without it. A heavy oilcloth with newspapers under if was put under the stove, and although it is a base-burner, and we kept a large room warm with it, the experiment was a success. The oilcloth is easily taken care of. Wash it with warm suds, then with milk and water, wiping with a

The Battles of the Union—domestic squabbles between man and wife.

Fasting.

A KENTUCKIAN TRIES IT FOR THE SAKE OF SCIENCE.

A member of the Scientific Association, of Newport, doubting the fast of Dr. Tanner the writer, in order to prove to him beyond a doubt that a human being, in good health, could exist on air diluted with an occasional drop of water a given time, undertook a strict fast, beginning on Sunday morning the 11th inst.

After cautioning the partner of his bosom to feed the chickens regularly, the patient began his great test fast immediately after breakfast. The following is a true record of the endurance:

At 6:30 A. M.—Pulse normal, though a general cavity in the stomach is noticeable.

At 7 A. M.—Pulse not quite so normal as half an hour previous, but still tolerably normal considering.

At 7:30 A. M.—The patient sleeping soundly and snoring loudly; but the latter is not caused by a loss of tissue so much as that the subject lay on his back.

At 8 A. M.—The patient still asleep but called out "Zwei!" He afterwards explained that it wasn't because he was hungry, but had dreamed he was in a saloon drinking beer with some friends. Here several of the physicians cried out "Fraud! fraud!" and argued that the body could derive sustenance from eating and drinking in its mind while asleep. Dr. Jeancon argued that it could not.

At 8:30 A. M.—Patient bright; eyes same color as usual; stomach normal, but flatter; tongue moist. Nine physicians, seven reporters, fourteen sub-reporters, and a dozen or so friends of the undeceased in the room.

At 9 A. M.—Patient shows signs of hunger, is very crabbed, and wants to kick out of the room Dr. Davis, who stated that he believed the patient had just eaten a fly that had fallen into his throat.

At 9:30 A. M.—Patient asleep again, and snoring normally. Drs. Thornton, Gunkel and Locke determined to apply the sphygmograph to ascertain the true condition of the pulse; also, the dynamometer to learn how his muscular strength is, and likewise the æsthesiometer (everybody knows what that is) to learn of the condition of his sense of touch. Dr. Jones objected to the use of the last named instrument, saying that the best way of ascertaining the sense of touch was to tickle the patient on the end of the nose with the ends of a few male hairs. He was finally allowed to make the test, which proved an æsthesiometer, a sphygmograph and dyamometer combined, for the same instant it was applied the the doctor lay on the floor insensible. The patient had touched him with the bunched end of his right arm.

At 10 A. M.—The patient experiences a kind of goueness in the stomach. He proposed to walk out in the open air, but Dr. Keener, being too keen for him, objected, on the ground that a person fasting so long could receive nourishment from the air; else how do the spirits live? Patient didn,t walk.

At 10:30 A. M.—Here the fasting man's wife made her appearance, and wanted to know if they wouldn't allow him just a quart of beer only. She was refused; whereat she became greatly alarmed, and said she knew he would die, and that she did not want a dead man for a husband.

At 11 A. M.—Tongue a little unnormal, presenting a somewhat parched surface, and patient spitting cotton. A few ounces of water was suggested, but the irate faster threatened to whip any man who would offer him water—"never drank the stuff and wouldn't begin now."

At 11:30 A. M.—Stomach filling up with goneness, but its pulsations are tolerably normal. The patient wants to kick out a physician who doubts that the has fasted since morning.

At 11:45 A. M.—Dr. Phythian pronounces the patient's case a most critical one, but the latter exhibited great normal nerve, and says he feels just as well as ever, but a little thirsty, having been accustomed to take lunch at 10 o'clock. He takes a long walk about the room.

P. S.—A letter from George Francis Train has just been received, telling the patient for God's sake to cease not eating any longer; that he has already gained a victory; but the latter sends him word back to go—

An Oyster Yarn.

A CALIFORNIA LADY'S EXPERIENCE OF THE NEW YORK BIVALVES.

I never found anything but once here in excess of my expectations, or even approaching them, and that was the New York oysters. I had then just come from California, where oysters are very small and unimportant, not to say insignificant, and I had often eaten a hundred there at a time, and had always felt that I could eat more if I had them. So when I arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel I ordered my dinner to be served in my room, and told the waiter to bring with my dinner a strong cup of coffee and a hundred raw oysters. He looked at me a moment and then said:

"Did I understand you to say a hundred oysters?"

"Yes," I answered; "raw, on the half shell, with vinegar; no lemons; and as soon as you can, for I am very hungry."

"Ahem! Miss, do you want a hundred?"

"Yes, I do. What are you waiting for? Must I pay for them in advance? I want nice large ones."

"No, no, Miss. All right, you shall have them," and he went out. I continued my writing, and forgot all about my dinner till he knocked and came in with my dinner on a tray, but no oysters.

"How is this?" said I. "There are no oysters."

"Dey's comin', Miss, dey's comin'," and the door opened and in filed three more sons of Afric's burning sands, each with a big tray of oysters on the half shell. I was staggered, but only for a moment, for I saw the waiters were grinning, so I calmly directed them to place one tray on a chair, one on the washstand and one on the bed, and said:

"They are very small, aren't they?"

"Oh! no, Miss, de berry largest we'ze got."

"Very well," said I, "you can go. If I want any more I'll ring."

When they got out into the hall one said to the other:

"'Fore God, Jo, if she eats all them oysters she's a dead woman."

I did not feel hungry any longer. I drank my coffee and looked at the oysters, every one of them as big as my hand, and they all seemed looking at me with their horrible white faces, and out of their one diabolical eye, until I could not have eaten one any more than I could have carved up a live baby. They leered at me and seemed to dare me to attack them. Our California oysters are small, and with no more individual character about them than grains of rice, but these detestable creatures were instinct with evil intentions, and I dared not swallow one for fear of the disturbance he might raise in my interior, so I set about getting rid of them, for I was never going to give up beaten before those waiters. I hung a dress over the key-hole after I locked the door, and just outside my window found a tin waterspout that had a small hole in it. I carefully enlarged it, and then slid every one of those beastly creatures down one by one—one hundred and two of them—they all the time eyeing me with that cold, pasty look of malignity. When the last one was out of sight I stopped trembling, and finished my dinner in peace, and then rang for the waiters. You just should have seen their faces! One of the waiters asked if I would have some more. May he never know the internal pang he inflicted upon me, but I replied, calmly:

"Not now. I think too many at once might be hurtful."

Why We Eat Oysters Raw.

Dr. William Roberts, in his interesting lectures on the digestive ferments, says: "Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional, and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietic questions. The oyster is almost the only substance which we eat habitually, and by preference, in the raw or uncooked state; and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference. The fawn colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without other help by its own diastase. The oyster in the uncooked state, or merely warmed, is, in fact, self digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking; for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers."—*London Medical Record.*

Qualification of Voters.

A voter must be a male citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

A citizen of the United States is one born of parents who are citizens of, or one who has been made a citizen by the legal process of naturalization.

All aliens coming to live in the United States, after reaching the age of eighteen years, can only be naturalized by personal application to the constituted authority.

All aliens, whose fathers are naturalized before they reach the age of eighteen years, are naturalized by the naturalization of their fathers.

All aliens who make application for certificates of citizenship, commonly called the "final papers," must prove that five years before, they made the declaration before a court of record of their intention to become a citizen of the United States. They must also prove by two witnesses that for five years next preceding their application they have lived continously in the United States and maintained good moral characters. *Provided*, that aliens who came to the United States prior to reaching the age of eighteen years, are not required to make the declaration of intentions. They must, however, prove five years, continuous residence, as in the case of other persons.

A voter must have had a residence in the State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days immediately preceding the day of election. At all general elections, he must also have his name inserted in the register of voters made by the judges of election. This may be done prior to the day of election by the election officers, of their own motion and from their own knowledge or on the personal application of the voter who shall claim and prove his right to vote. It may also be done on the day of election by the voter presenting his affidavit, substantiated by the affidavits of two registered voters of the election district, who personally know him to possess all the qualifications required of voters, stating that he is entitled to vote.

All voters whose right to vote is challenged, whether their names are upon the register or not, must prove by two qualified voters of the election district, to the satisfaction of the judges, that they possess all the qualifications of voters.

Choice Extracts from Peck's Sun.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

It is more blessed to give than receive—the itch.

A dispatch, a fresh one from Nashville, says there is not a barrel of salt in that city. A city is getting in rather close quarters when there isn't a salt seller in it.

A young man at La Crosse, Wis., looked in the key-hole of a girl's bedroom, and ever since the doctors have been trying to get a knitting needle out of the place where his north eye used to be.

A Boston lecturer astonished his audience by bringing down his fist on the table and shouting, "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" If he thinks we have got it he can search us. We never saw it in the world.

There is a fearfully harrowing story going the rounds of the papers headed "Ten Days in Love." It must have been dreadful, with no Sunday, no day of rest, no holiday, just nothing but love, for ten long days. By the way, did the person live?

It is said by fashion reporters that "cheese cloth" is being used for ladies' dresses and so forth. Those who have noticed the bandages around cheese will wonder if they can be made up into dresses without retaining the odor of the cheese. It would be pretty tough to take a girl to a party who had a suspicion of limberger clinging to her garments.

During the trial of Susan B. Anthony for illegal voting, the prosecuting attorney got one admission from the defense that should endear him to the hearts of the American people. He compelled Susan, through her attorney, to admit that she was a woman. That is a point gained that will be valuable in future litigation.

The Waupun *Leader* contains an article informing its readers "when to eat pickerel." We did not read the article, but suppose of course that the *Leader* says, eat pickerel at meal time. Nothing appears so much out of place as to see a man in business hours walking along the street picking the bones out of a piece of pickerel.

A boarder at a Leadville hotel investigated his beefsteak and found that it was a fried liver pad that a former boarder had pawned for his board. The landlord didn't want to lose it, so he had it cooked. A liver pad, if nicely cooked, is fine eating, with mushrooms, but of course, in that new country where they have not all the cooking utensils, it must be a trifle raw.

Two girls, belonging to a church choir at Oshkosh, got locked into the church the other night, while they were talking over the fashions. They gave the alarm, when a man living near the church put a board up to the window and they slid down to the ground. The most singular thing was that after they had got safely to the ground they looked mad and went off without thanking the man, and they won't speak to the man when they meet him. He couldn't account for it until he went to take the board down, when he got slivers in his fingers and scratched his thumb on a single nail that stuck up through the board. Some men are mighty careless. He says he don't care only for the other hearts that may ache.

It was a sad occasion. The doctors said the man couldn't live, and weeping friends surrounded his bedside. But he was not reconciled to depart. He was young, and there was much to hold him to life. He struggled hard, mentally, to accept the situation, but he couldn't feel right about it. At length he opened his eyes and asked in a feeble whisper if the leader of the village band was at home. If so, he desired, as a last dying request, that the band be brought out and allowed to play one of their favorite airs—No. 6, he thought—under his window. The appeal was granted, and before the concluding strain was reached a submissive smile hovered about the shrunken lips of the departing one, as he murmured, "I'm resigned. Nothing—worse—can—happen—now." Then his light went out.

A Useful and Unappreciated Insect.

One of the most useful and beneficial insects of the summer season, and one whose services are least appreciated by the agriculturist, is the common dragon fly. There are many varieties, comprising an extensive and beautiful group of large sized insects, rivaling our butterflies in gracefulness of form and brilliancy of coloring, while they excel them in rapidity of flight. Various popular names have been given them in different countries. The French call them "Demoiselles," the Germans "Gauze Flies" and "Virgins of the Water," while among the English they are known as "Dragon Flies," "Horse Stingers," and Devil's Darning Needles." The first of the English names is very appropriate to the character of the fly, for among other insects, it fully earns its title of "Dragon.' It is not a "horse stinger" however, can neither bite, sting nor poison, and as to a "devil's darning needle," does not sew up the mouths of those children who are given to romancing. They are perfectly harmless to man, and can be handled without danger.

The dragon fly belongs to the orde "Neuroptera" and the family "Libellulidæ." They have six legs and four wings. In average specimens the body attains the length of an inch and a half or two inches. They are almost universally dressed in gayest colors. The body is variously banded with rich shades of blue, green and yellow, and the wings give off the most beautiful iridescent and metallic reflections. The substance of the wings is a delicate network, covered by a thin, transparent membrane, combining great strength with lightness, which enables it to fly and dart upon its prey with the greatest rapidity. The long tail, or "needle," undoubtedly, acts as a rudder to its steady flight. The large head is provided with two enormous compound eyes, composed of many thousand facets, and their great power of vision is still further increased by three simple eyes, or ocelli, on the upper portion of the head. The mouth is quite a formidable structure. The upper lip is broad and conceals powerful toothed mandibles, and there are other organs of the mouth armed with strong teeth which enable it to rend and masticate its food.

The natural term of life of the dragon fly is about one year. Most of its existance is passed in the water in the condition of larva or pupa, and it inhabits the air only three or four weeks. When about to complete its final transformation, the pupa climbs up some suitable place near the surface of the water, attaches itself firmly to some object, and in a short time the skin opens along the back, and from the rent there soon appears the perfect dragon fly, who, after drying his wings, trusts his untried pinions with the fullest confidence to the new element, in which he lives but a few short summer days.

Tennyson beautifully describes these changes in the "Two Voices:"

"To-day I saw the dragon fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
He dried his wings; like gauze they grew
Through crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew."

During its existence of three or four weeks above the water its whole life is a continued good to man. It hawks over pools and fields and through gardens, decimating swarms of musquitoes, flies, gnats and other baneful insects. Their rapid flight and enormous range of vision enable them to capture these insects with ease. They destroy multitudes of moths and millers whose larvæ are injurious to vegetation, while they do not injure any product of the agriculturist themselves. A few of them shut into a house, would very soon rid it of flies, bugs and musquitoes. They are perfectly harmless, and can be handled with impunity, and are an interesting subject for study, as there still remains much to be learned of their natural history. The dragon fly is widely distributed over all parts of the globe, but few, however exceed in size or beauty those of our own country.

Comparison of Cities.

There are, according to the census of 1880, sixty-four cities in the United States with a population exceeding 30,000; forty-four cities with more than 40,000; thirty-four with more than 50,000; twenty-seven with more than 60,000; twenty-four with more than 75,000; twenty with more than 100,000; four with more than 500,000; and with more than 1,000,000. London is way ahead of New York, but the other English cities fall behind the American cities. Liverpool ranks below Brooklyn and Philadelphia; Manchester and Birmingham below Chicago and St. Louis; Leeds and Sheffield below Boston and Baltimore; Bristol, Salford and Bradford below New Orleans; Hull, Newcastle and Portsmouth below Washington, Cleveland and Buffalo; Leicester, Sunderland and Oldham are below Newark, Louisville and Pittsburg.

The Nautical Magazine, alluding to the popular notion that a great part of the crust of the earth is becoming used up by mining operations, and that if the soil which had been dug out of the British mines were piled up it would make quite a mountain range, shows the absurdity of such an idea by the following figures: A cubic mile is equal to 147,198 millions of cubic feet, and allowing 29½ cubic feet of coal in the solid to weigh a ton, the amount obtained is just 5,000,000,000 tons of coal in one cubic mile, and this is a greater weight than all that has yet been raised in the British Islands. According to the most reliable statistics the end of 1878 just about completed the first cubic mile of coal, exclusive of waste in mining—the simple fact being, therefore, that if said fuel had been stored in mountain heaps on the surface, instead of being buried in the bowels of the earth, a very small mountain range would have been thus exhibited.

IN THE STREET.—A gentleman interested in prisoners visited a man in jail, waiting to be tried for a crime.

"Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education. My street education ruined me. I used to slip out of the house, and go off with the boys in the street.

"In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer, and to do all evil. O sir, it is in the street the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young!"

The Worth of Life.

Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, preached recently upon the "Worth of Life." In closing his sermon he said: "If the grave is the end, then the march of man, otherwise made with flying banners, and with rich caparison, and with victories assured for to-morrow, becomes a funeral march before we have journeyed far from our childhood home; and in all the last years the flags must be furled and their staffs pointed downward, and the music must be hushed in muffled drums. Follow education and law and a powerful will and lofty ideals as our youth may, many of them die in early life, and many live long, only to fail of finding anywhere the smile of their Father in Heaven. If we must limit this human experiment to this brief earth, then our logic fails, and our eloquence must turn into a lamentation, to end with the sad words: "He is dead." Given such a sudden termination of the human career, and all logic and rhetoric fail. The lips of preacher and orator and thinker, the aspirations and hopes of man, grow silent in anticipation of that perpetual silence just at hand."

DECREED.

Into all lives some rain must fall,
Into all eyes some tear-drops start,
Whether they fall as a gentle shower,
Or fall like fire from an aching heart.
Into all hearts some sorrow must creep,
Into all souls some doubting come,
Lashing the waves of life's great deep
From the rippling water to seething foam.

Over all paths some clouds must lower,
Under all feet some sharp thorns spring,
Tearing the flesh to bitter wounds,
Or entering the heart with their bitter sting.
Upon all sorrows rough winds must blow,
Over all shoulders a cross be laid,
Bowing the form in its lofty height
Down to the dust in its cruel pain.

Into all hands some duty thrust,
Unto all arms some burden given,
Crushing the heart with its dreary weight,
Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven.
Into all hearts and homes and lives
God's dear sunshine comes streaming down,
Gilding the ruins of life's great plan,
Weaving for all a golden crown.

BRIGHTER HOURS.

Though dark the present hour may seem
With sorrow, care and strife,
Though gladness may not shed a beam
Upon our sky of life,
Yet fear not—for amid the gloom
One hope is ever ours—
That faith may yet our life illume
And bring us brighter hours.

Wives of great men all remind us
We may have our wives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Widows worthy of our time.
Therefore, give your wife a send-off
By the life insurance plan;
Fix her so that when you glide o
She can scoop another man.

A Lake of Alligators.

About eight miles from Kurrachee, in Scinde, (says the author of "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt,") is a place well worth inspecting to all who are fond of the monstrous and grotesque. A moderate ride through a sandy and sterile tract, varied with a few patches of jungle, brings one to a grove of tamarind trees, hid in the bosom of which lie the grisly brood of monsters. Little would one ignorant of the locale suspect that under that green wood, in that tiny pool, which an active leaper could half spring across, such hideous denizens are concealed. "Here is the pool," I said to my guide rather contemptuously, "but where are the alligators?" At the same time I was stalking on very boldly, with head erect, and rather inclined to flout the whole affair. A sudden hoarse roar or bark, however, under my very feet, made me execute a pirouette in the air with extraordinary adroitness. I had almost stepped on a young crocodilian imp, about three feet long, whose bite, small as he was, would have been the reverse of pleasant. Presently the genius of the place made his appearance in the shape of a wizard-looking old Fakir, who, on my presenting him with a couple of rupees, produced his wand—in other words a long pole—and then proceeded to "call up his spirits." On his shouting "Ao! ao!" (come, come!) two or three times, the water suddenly became alive with monsters. At least threescore huge alligators, some of fifteen feet in length, made their appearance, and came thronging to the shore. The whole scene reminded me of fairy tales. The solitary wood; the pool with its strange inmates; the Fakir's lonely hut on the hillside; the Fakir himself, tall, swart, and gaunt; the robber-looking Beloochee by my side, made up a fantastic picture. Strange, too, the control our showman displayed over his "lions." On his motioning with the pole they stopped, and on his calling out "Baitho" (sit down,) they lay flat on their stomachs, grinning horrible obedience with their open and expectant jaws. Some large pieces of flesh were thrown to them, to get which they struggled, writhed, and fought, and tore the flesh into shreds. I was amused with the respect the smaller ones showed to their overgrown seniors. One fellow, about ten feet long, was walking up to the feeding ground from the water when he caught a glimpse of another much larger just behind him. It was odd to see the frightened look with which he sideled out of the way, evidently expecting to lose half a yard of his tail before he could effect his retreat. At a short distance, perhaps half a mile, from the first pool, I was shown another, in which the water was as warm as one could bear it for complete immersion, yet even here I saw some alligators. The Fakir told me these brutes were very numerous in the river about fifteen or twenty miles to the west. The monarch of the place, an enormous alligator, to which the Fakir had given the name of "Mor Sahib" ("My Lord Mor,") never obeyed the call to come out. As I walked round the pool I was shown where he lay, with his head above water, immovable as a log, for which I should have mistaken him but for his small savage eyes, which glittered so that they seemed to emit sparks. The Fakir said he was very fierce and dangerous, and at least twenty feet in length.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.—A saturated solution of permanganate of potassa is the best of all disinfectants. Add to twenty-five grains two quarts of water. A tablespoonful of this in a soup plate of water removes any ordinary smell. No sick room, especially one in which there is infectious disease, should be without it.

What the editor printed? "The Hon. Luke Lethertung, our distinguished representative to the National Congress, has very kindly favored us with a copy of his able and masterly speech on the 'Improvement of Bobtailed Frogs.'" What the editor said: "What in thunder does that fool send his rubbish here for?"

Success is full of promise till we get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the bird has flown.

There is fact touching eggs which will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the whites of one or two eggs taken, will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Says a French critic: "I like a girl before she gets womanish, and a wowan before she gets girlish."

That idiot Smirkins, on looking at a painting of a pig, inquired "Who is that pigment for?"

The fact that nature only put one elbow in a man's arm is sufficient to indicate that she never intended him to fasten the collar-button on the back of his shirt.

Child of seven, before being brought into the drawing-room. Row heard outside room. Scream from child. Child in alto: "Tompany [company] or no tompany, I won't have my face washed with spit."

People often complain of hard times from a natural tendency to growl, but a Georga darkey the other day said: "Nebber seed such times since I was born. Work all day and steal all night, and blessid if I can hardly make a libbin."

There is a woman in Wisconsin who has been married 58 years, and who has never missed building the kitchen fire. Her husband is probably the oldest fire-escape on record.

SMALL SLIGHTS.—It is only the petty mind that is continually looking for slights. True greatness shows itself in ignoring, or quickly forgetting, personal injuries, when meaner natures would be kept in unrest by them. The less of a man one is, the more he makes of an injury or an insult. The more of a man he is, the less he is disturbed by what others say or do against him without cause.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

GREAT damage to property has been done along the Atlantic coast by the recent severe storm. The New Jersey and Long Island coast suffered heavily. Vessels were driven ashore, piers washed away, and buildings at the summer resorts were carried out to sea. The damage at Coney Island, Long Branch and Atlantic City alone will aggregate more than $300,000. Boarding houses, stores, dwellings, bath-houses, and other buildings at Atlantic City were washed away and carried to sea. The whole amount of damage done along the Atlantic coast it is believed will aggregate more than $1,000,000.

SMALLPOX has been rapidly spreading at Girardville, Penn., and the public schools have been closed.

GOVERNOR WALLER in his annual message to the Connecticut legislature disapproves of biennial sessions. The state debt is $4,272,100.

SOME twenty men were shoveling snow in a deep railroad cut near Brinton, Penn., when they were run into by a train, two of their number instantly killed, a third fatally injured and four others badly hurt.

TWO colossal mortgages have just been recorded. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad company has mortgaged its property to a Philadelphia trust company for $25,000,000, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company to a New York trust company for $50,000,000.

AT a meeting of the joint executive committee of the trunk line railroads and their Western connections, held in New York, the East-bound rates were restored.

JOHN SHEA, a weaver, working in a mill near Providence, R. I., cut his wife's throat and then killed himself in the same manner.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY, the head of the Catholic church in America, received many congratulations and presents from prominent Catholics in New York and other places on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the priesthood.

JAMES KEENAN, one of three brothers who kept the largest hotel at Greensburg, Penn., committed suicide because a pretty young widow who boarded in the hotel married his older brother.

TWO large New York grain commission firms have suspended with heavy liabilities, owing to the recent sudden decline in wheat.

A FIRE on the East side of New York destroyed three large warehouses, causing a loss of about $300,000.

THE body of Charles Delmonico, the best known of New York restaurant keepers, was found in the woods near Orange, N. J. About ten days previously Mr. Delmonico, who had been suffering for some time from a nervous disorder, had gone out for a walk, and that was the last seen of him alive. While in a dazed condition he had taken a train for Newark, wandered off to a lonely spot and succumbed to exposure. The Delmonico family were the most noted restaurant keepers in the country, and Charles was the last of that name in the business. He ran four large and fashionable restaurants, and left a large fortune.

A JAPANESE wrestler imported to this country for the express purpose of defeating the American champions, was easily thrown by Edwin Bibby at a match in New York.

A WORKMAN named Posey was blown to atoms by the explosion of a powder mill near Lebanon, Penn.

IN view of the prohibition of American pork by Germany and France the Boston Produce exchange adopted resolutions requesting Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a retaliatory bill restricting or prohibiting the importation from those countries of wines, etc.

South and West.

GOVERNOR MCLANE'S inauguration at Annapolis, Md., was of a simple character, and the inaugural address to the legislature was conspicuous for its brevity.

FLAMES destroyed the cooper shops and boiler shops of the Minnesota State penitentiary at Stillwater, causing a damage of about $200,000.

E. D. ATCHISON, a desperate character imprisoned in the Monterey (Va.) jail for stabbing a man, was taken from confinement by a crowd, hanged and then riddled with bullets.

AN entire family of negroes—William Croom and wife and six children—were burned to death on a plantation in Lenoir county, N. C.

IN Walker county, Ala., on the Georgia Pacific railroad, a drunken negro shot and killed a railroad contractor named Pope. The colored railroad hands at once hanged the murderer to the nearest tree.

M. WATERMAN & Co., San Francisco, grain dealers, have failed for about $1,500,000.

A CROWD of "rustlers" at Seven Rivers, N. M., without provocation fired into a gang of nine Mexican laborers, killing four of them.

MILLIONS of bushels of wheat were thrown on the Chicago market, and the result was a big drop in prices.

STEPHEN RICHARDS was hanged at Auburn, Cal., for the murder of Thomas Nichols, and treated the matter coolly, mounting the scaffold while smoking a cigar; John Jarvis suffered a similar penalty on the same day at Princess Anne Court House, Va., for murdering Claudius W. Bonney, and at Barnwell Court House, S. C., Isaac Anderson (colored) was swung into eternity for the murder of a white man named Williams.

"JERRY" ALEXANDER (colored) was hanged at Sparta, Ga., for the murder of Samuel Fleming.

THE unprecedented rise in the Elk river, a branch of the Kanawha, W. Va., has caused a loss of not less than $100,000 in staves, bark and lumber.

GOVERNOR HOADLEY was inaugurated quietly at Columbus, Ohio.

AT Griffin, Ga., Brewster McWilliams, sixteen years old, while laboring under a fit of mental excitement caused by recent sickness, instantly killed a negro girl of the same age named Mattie Hood, and then deliberately shot and killed himself.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Mr. Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, has completed his tariff bill. "It is not, as has been supposed, a bill of three thousand items. No bill of three thousand items will be presented by Mr. Morrison to the ways and means committee, and that committee will report no such bill to the House. There is reason to believe that the bill will not be more than one hundred printed lines in length. It will propose, in short, what is known as a horizontal reduction of an average from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the whole tariff list. It will contain beside, provisions to correct some of the crudities of the existing tariff, and will propose some additions to the free list."

DURING the first three months under the new tariff law the value of dutiable merchandise imported was $133,330,848, as against $144,012,940 during the same period in the preceding year. The duties collected were $50,725,350, as against $54,206,781, of which sugar yielded $18,557,428, as against $18,037,533, and wool $1,429,222, as against $800,425.

THE California congressional delegation has united with all of the Pacific coast delegation for the purpose of preparing new legislation for the restriction of Chinese emigration. It is claimed that there are many ways of evading the present law.

THE United States has filed in the court of claims a counter claim against the Union Pacific Railroad company for $8,992,647 for alleged indebtedness to the United States, including five per cent. of the earnings of the road.

SECRETARY CHANDLER gave a dinner to President Arthur. The other guests were the secretaries of state, war, the treasury and the interior, the postmaster-general, the attorney-general, Speaker Carlisle, the chief-justice, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Vice-Admiral Rowen, Senator Edmunds, Associate Justice Wylie, George Bancroft and Henry Steers.

AT a meeting of the House committee on postoffices and postroads Mr. Money was authorized to report to the House favorable action on the bill making all public roads and highways post routes, and giving the postmaster-general power to establish postal service whenever in his judgment, the public welfare required it.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: Frank H. Mason, to be United States consul at Marseilles; Samuel W. Ferguson, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Mississippi River commission, vice James B. Eads, resigned; Robert J. Stephens, to be United States consul at Palermo; George Gifford, to be United States consul at Basle; Bolivar J. Pridgen, to be United States consul at Piedras Negras.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY divides the "pension population" of the United States into five classes, as follows: Living soldiers and sailors who have not applied for pensions, 902,201; living soldiers and sailors who have applied for pensions, 406,721; dead soldiers and sailors who left pensionable relatives who have not applied for pensions, 72,3 0; dead soldiers and sailors who left pensionable relatives who have applied for pensions, 312,029; dead soldiers and sailors who left no pensionable relatives, 220,000.

SOME one has just sent a one-thousand-dollar note to the United States treasury department "conscience fund."

Foreign.

THE French press bitterly attack England for abandoning the large section of country known as the Soudan to El Mahdi, the False Prophet.

TWO THOUSAND Annamites attacked a French post, which was held by fifty marines. After several hours' hard fighting the enemy retired, with the loss of 100 in killed and wounded.

DURING a fire near Hanoi, in Tonquin, the French artillery magazine was blown up and a large quantity of shells and munitions for the French fleet was destroyed. Several French artillerymen and ten auxilliaries were wounded.

SIXTY THOUSAND Italians took part in a pilgrimage to the tomb of the late King Victor Emanuel at Rome.

AURELIAN SCHOLL, a prominent Parisian journalist, and Count Albert de Dion, a gay and festive French nobleman, have fought a duel, in which the former was wounded in the side.

EIGHT persons were killed or injured at a fire in the barracks of Braga, Portugal.

THE French losses at the capture of Sontoy are officially stated to be four officers killed, eleven seriously and eleven slightly wounded, and seventy-seven men killed and 231 wounded.

GENERAL "CHINESE" GORDAN has resigned his commission in the British army and engaged with the Belgian government to suppress the slave trade on the Congo, Africa.

FIFTY-SIX steamers at Marseilles, France, were abandoned by their crews, who had gone on a strike.

HUGO SCHENCKE, a resident of Vienna, has confessed to having murdered and robbed four girls whom he had promised to marry. He also murdered his aunt and niece, and had an accomplice, who was captured.

SEVEN men were killed and twelve injured by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Arras, France.

THE Viceroy of Canton has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to repel the French invaders. Catholic missionaries are being arrested in China and threatened with death.

THE insurrection under the leadership of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, has spread from Upper Egypt to Lower Egypt. Colonel Coetlogan, commander of the Khedive's forces in the city of Khartoum, was directed by the Khedive to evacuate the place. The Egyptian prime minister telegraphed from Cairo an order that all the Christian population should leave Khartoum under a guard of troops, to prevent their being massacred. The forces of El Mahdi which were marching on Khartoum were estimated at over 70,000. Numerous Arab sheikhs have declared for El Mahdi.

FOUR THOUSAND unemployed persons held a meeting in Paris and listened to speeches favoring an armed revolution.

SWINE for breeding purposes imported into Canada from the United States are to be quarantined by the Canadian authorities twenty-one days.

THE steamer Huai Quen, from Shanghai for Hong Kong, has been wrecked on the Hie Shan Islands. Five natives were saved, but nothing was known of the rest of the crew, consisting of six Europeans and 198 natives.

GERMANY and France's prohibition of American pork is causing considerable discussion in those countries, a leading German professor and a prominent French journal declaring that such prohibition is without reason and unnecessary.

EL MAHDI's rebels in the Soudan have captured and burned the town of Helouan.

CHINESE pirates made a night attack upon Namdinh. Many persons were killed and numerous houses burned.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MARY ANDERSON will go to Rome before returning home.

A MUSICAL comedy called "Fun on the Pacific," will be brought out next season.

LAWRENCE BARRETT has purchased the right to a new piece, "An American Queen."

MR. DAVID BELASCO is writing a new play, which he will call "The Outcasts of New York."

ALICE DUNNING LINGARD will be the leading lady at the new Princess theatre, in London.

TEN members of Mr. McCullough's present company have been with him more than three years.

SIXTY-NINE ticket speculators have licenses to prey upon the public in front of the New York theatres.

SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, will begin a brief series of performances in Covent Garden theatre, London, on March 1.

MME. PATTI states that there is no truth in the report that she discovered a Welsh miner on her estate with a rich baritone voice.

"CLAUDIAN," the American rigit to which has been secured by Henry French, seems to have made a hit in Loddon. The scenic sensation is the representation of an earthquake.

FRED. WARDE will produce the new tragedy, Memnoh, by H. G. Carlton, during his Boston engagement, and will also appear in a translation of Salvini's version of The Gladiator.

JOHN STETSON has purchased the entire American right for the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, the Princess, and will produce it in New York, February 4. The price is said to have been $30,000.

A YOUNG American lady, named Wheelock, who has been studying music in Paris, recently attracted the attention of the director of the Italian opera and was engaged by him for his company. She made her debut under the name of Mdlle Valda as Elvira in "Hernani." She was fairly applauded. Most of the critics say that she learned too quickly.

CRIMES AND CASUALITIES.

Murders, Hangings, Suicides, Railroad Disasters and Losses by Fire in 1883.

According to revised statistics, the whole number of murders committed in the United States in 1883 was 1,697, against 1,467 in 1882, and 1,265 in 1881. The causes were as follows: Liquor, 196; jealousy, 218; self-defence, 16; quarrels, 623; insanity, 57; infanticide, 30; patricide, 7; matricide, 3; fratricide, 16; resisting arrest, 86; killed by thieves and highwaymen, 147; thieves and highwaymen killed, 50; unknown, 183; criminal outrage, 6; duels, 5; by poison, 24.

One hundred and seven hangings occurred in the United States last year, against 121 in 1882 and 90 in 1881. By States they were as follows: Illinois, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 6; Vermont, 1; New Jersey, 2; Montana, 2; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 2; California, 1; Texas, 7; Maryland, 3; Arkansas, 16; New Mexico, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Alabama 3; Georgia, 13; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 7; Virginia, 7; Missouri, 2; Mississippi, 3; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 3. Of this number 54 were whites, 51 colored (all hanged in the South), 1 Indian, 1 Mexican and 1 Chinaman.

There were 727 suicides in the United States in 1883, of which the causes were: Melancholy, 215; unknown, 128; business losses, 28; liquor, 66; insanity, 108; domestic infelicity, 72; ill-health, 46; disappointed love, 64.

Railroad disasters in the United States reached the number of 775 in 1883, against 820 in 1882, and 1,040 in 1881. The whole number injured were 1,116, against 1,115 in 1882, and 987 in 1881.

Total losses by fire in the United States last year were: $41,514,750. Following is the loss by months: January, $5,116,000; February, $3,203,000; March, $2,042,000; April, $2,080,000; May, $2,661,000; June, $2,322,000; July, $3,901,000; August, $4,360,000; September, $2,600,000; October, $3,570,000; November, $736,000; December, $3,853,750.

A HILARIOUS statistician of Cincinnati finds that in 1883 the telegraph reported to the papers 727 suicides in the United States, of which 215 were for melancholy, seventy-two for domestic infelicity, sixty four for disappointed love, 188 for insanity and forty-six for ill health.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Miller, of New York, introduced a bill for the maintenance and support of marine hospitals....Bills were passed for the relief of the parents of Lieutenant Schwatka and to authorize the First National bank of Fort Worth, Texas, to increase its capital stock ....Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution, which, on the suggestion of Mr. Van Wyck, went over till the next day: "That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of such legislation as shall enable the Executive to protect our interests against these governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of healthful meats from the United States"....The report of the committee on rules was further considered.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill providing for the creation of a United States postal telegraph company under the direction of the postoffice department....Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers. He said this bill was a copy of the one passed by Congress nine years ago, and vetoed by President Grant on the ground that it would take more money out of the treasury than the public interests would warrant. But there was so much said now about surplus revenue and abundance of money, Mr. Voorhees added, that he would re-introduce the bill. In connection with the bill he presented a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for information from the secretary of war as to the amount that would be required to equalize the bounties....Consideration of the new rules was continued.

Mr. Call introduced bills to establish a university of medicine, and to provide for the establishment of postal savings banks....Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette, and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck....Mr. Van Wyck, from the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, submitted a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to continue the improvements already begun....It was read three times and passed....Mr. Culloon addressed the Senate with regard to his bill to reorganize the legislative power of Utah, the Territory to be ruled by a governor and nine councilmen. The bill was discussed also by Messrs. Brown and Garland. Mr. Brown interposed constitutional objections to the bill.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a president pro tem. and Mr. Sherman moved that Senator Anthony be elected to that office. Mr. Pendleton presented the name of Senator Bayard for the office, but Mr. Anthony was elected. When invited to come forward and be sworn in, however, the Senator in a few feeling words declined the honor owing to the precarious state of his health. The question then arose as to whether the declination of Mr. Anthony retained Mr. Edmunds in that position without further action, and after some varying expressions of opinion it was decided to avoid doubt by a new election, and Mr. Edmunds was re-elected and took the oath of office. Before a vote had been taken Mr. Bayard presented the name of Senator Pendleton. The vote resulted, yeas, 24; nays, 32, Mr. Mahone voting with the Republicans. Mr. Riddleberger, being paired with Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, did not vote....Mr. Hill delivered a long speech in support of the postal telegraph bill introduced by him. He sketched the origin and progress of the postal-telegraph system of the civilized world and described the benefits which had resulted to the people of this and other countries from every effort to cheapen and improve the means of intercommunication....Mr. Call introduced a bill to repeal all laws and parts of laws prohibiting pensions to wounded soldiers of the United States without proof of loyalty.

House.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kasson directing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the facts in regard to the prohibition of the introduction of certain food products of the United States into certain foreign countries, and report what action should be taken to secure the observance of our treaties with such countries and protect the rights of our citizens in respect thereto, was adopted. Another similar resolution offered by Mr. Deuster was referred to the committee on commerce....Mr. Slocum, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter, restoring him to his rank in the army....Mr. Slocum reported from the committee on shipbuilding and shipowning interests the Dingley shipping bill as unanimously agreed to by the committee....Upon motion of Mr. Ochiltree resolutions of respect to the memory of Herr Lasker, the German statesman who died suddenly in New York, were passed....Mr. Bagley introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 for the Bartholdi statue pedestal fund.

Mr. King introduced a joint resolution for the appropriation of $1,000,000, in accordance with the urgent request of the Mississippi river commission, for the improvement of that river....Mr. Springer offered a resolution authorizing the committee on expenditures in the department of justice in making the investigation required by the rules to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Elwood—Authorizing the organization of national banking associations, with a circulating currency secured by United States gold and silver coin. By Mr. Dunham—To authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue two and a half per cent. forty year bonds. By Mr. Hitt—To place sugar and molasses on the free list. By Mr. Wood—To admit free of duty wood pulp, lumber and salt. By Mr. Clay—To repeal the civil service act. By Mr. Eldredge—Proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by the people. By Mr. Morgan—To abolish postage on newspapers. By Mr. Phelps—For the erection of a public building at Paterson, N. J. By Mr. Cox—To repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United States army.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Congressional Agitation on this Subject—Senator Hill's Speech.

A Washington dispatch says: Considerable interest has been shown this winter by members of both branches of Congress in regard to the establishment of a postal telegraph system in the United States, and several bills providing for such systems have already been introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives. They are expected to provoke a good deal of debate later in the session, and some interesting speeches will be heard. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Mr. Hill, of Colorado, each has in the Senate an elaborate bill to provide for a postal telegraph. Mr. Hill delivered to-day an earnest argument in support of the measure introduced by him. He sketched the origin and progress of the postal systems of the civilized world, showing the effect of their extension. He gave in detail the history of the consolidations of small companies with the Western Union monopoly. Other competing lines are now starting, he said, but they will be short-lived, no matter how able their promoters may be to carry them on. Where combination is possible competition is impossible, and in the nature of things capitalists will not carry their schemes beyond the point at which they become unprofitable. Frequent complaints had been made of the manner in which the telegraph business of the country was transacted by private companies, and he asserted that all who had investigated this subject impartially conceded that the remedy must come in some form of action by the national government. In conclusion he said: "The use of the telegraph is now restricted by its cost to extraordinary communications and by its nature to messages which do not need to be in the handwriting of the sender. Under these conditions the proportion of telegrams to letters is about one to thirty, but who shall say how soon some great discovery, no more wonderful than the telephone, may enable facsimile messages to be sent instantaneously and cheaply over the wires, instead of by the slow and costly process by which they are now transmitted in Europe. If that result shall be accomplished (and it is being earnestly sought by inventors) the postoffice will be stripped of its most important business. Every letter which does not require absolute secrecy, or which can be written in cipher, will be taken from the mails and sent by electricity. Drafts will be drawn and balances settled daily by telegraph, and the monopoly which shall have grown up in the control of this business will overshadow not only the postoffice department, but the government itself."

A TALC mine has been discovered at San Antonio, Lower California. This substance, of which the ordinary soapstone is a variety, is used in giving a finish to wall and other fancy paper, and has hitherto been imported from China.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

OCHILTREE.—Congressman Tom Ochiltree is the first native Texan elected to Congress.

WILDE.—Oscar Wilde is to marry Miss Constance Lloyd, the daughter of an English barrister, it is reported.

ARNOLD.—Matthew Arnold will return from his Western lecturing tour in time to sail from New York for England, February 27.

EL MAHDI.—The False Prophet is tall, and of a coppery red in color. He is forty years old. His battle-cry is no protection for Christians, and no government taxes.

MCCRARY.—Ex-Secretary McCrary has resigned his circuit judgeship to give his attention to the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad company at the rate of $25,000 a year.

TAYLOR.—Judge Ezra B. Taylor, who now represents Garfield's old Congressional district, is a tall, slender man, with a long, sandy beard, cold gray eyes, and intellectual features. He has the reputation of being a good story-teller.

CORCORAN.—W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, on his eighty-fifth birthday, received the decoration of the ancient order of Melusine, founded in 1186, by Queen Sybille, wife of King Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem. It is essentially a benevolent and scientific order.

WELLER.—Congressman Weller, who represents the Fourth district of Iowa, is one of the drollest characters in the House. He is universally known as "Calamity Weller," on account of the many defeats he has sustained in his political career. He was born in Connecticut and went West in 1859, and located in Iowa, where he tilled the soil in the daytime and studied law, politics and religion at night. He was elected as a Greenbacker.

GORDON.—General Charles Gordan, generally known as "Chinese Gordon," was only thirty years old when placed in command of a division of the Chinese army. He always went unarmed in battle, even when foremost in the breach, directing his troops by waving a little cane. As he was uniformly victorious in his engagements, his Chinese soldiers considered the cane to be a magic wand which insured his protection and their triumph.

KRUPP.—Herr Krupp, the great German gunmaker, whose works are said to have turned out 20,000 cannons, is described as a tall and rather stern-looking man, with sloping shoulders, a long neck, and full white beard. He is delicate, nervous, and intellectual, and looks like a clergyman. His only son and heir, Fritz Krupp, who will succeed to an estate valued at $40,000,000, is an inventor of considerable ability, and is thoroughly familiar with his father's business.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

How Some of the Surplus Money May be Disposed of.

Congressmen do not propose to allow the surplus to accumulate, if their suggestions as to the erection of public buildings shall be regarded, says a Washington dispatch. Senator Hill, of Colorado, recommends that the government build a public building for it offices in every city which has more than 1,000 inhabitants, and claims that rent to the amount of $1,000,000 annually would be saved by such an investment. Meanwhile, bills have been introduced in the two houses for the erection of twenty-three public buildings in different places, to cost in the aggregate over $4,000,000. The following is a list of them:

Congressional library building	$500,000
Springfield, Ill.	20,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,500,000
Erie, Pa.	300,000
Richmond, Va.	100,000
Memphis, Tenn.	50,000
Providence, R. I.	125,000
Columbus, Ohio	400,000
Guma, Arizona	50,000
Deadwood	60,000
Galveston, Texas	40,000
Cheyenne	50,000
Duluth, Minn.	100,000
Clarksburg, W. V.	50,000
Oshkosh, Wis.	100,000
Reading, Pa.	80,000
Lancaster, Pa.	75,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	100,000
Manchester, N. H.	350,000
Greenville, S. C.	50,000
Houlton, Me.	50,000
Camden, N. J.	75,000
Lima, Ohio	150,000
Asheville, N. C.	75,000
Wilmington, N. C.	100,000
Charlotte, N. C.	100,000
Tyler, Texas	75,000
Brownville, Texas	100,000
Waco, Texas	60,000

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

Shipwreck of a Vessel on the New Jersey Coast.

The bodies of Captain Thompson, his wife, and five of the crew of the bark Elmira were washed ashore on the barren reef which stretches from Life-Saving Station No. 18 to 21, on the New Jersey coast. The crew of station 20 heard the bark's guns early in the morning. A few moments later the vessel struck the reef head on. Six or seven attempts were made to shoot a life-line to the sinking ship, but before the line could be made fast the sea, which was running mountain high, threw the vessel broadside on the beach.

It was but a few moments' work of the breakers to crush her in thousands of pieces, and all on board—eleven seamen and the wife and child of the captain—were plainly visible to the horror-stricken coast guardsmen before the sea swallowed them. Fragments of the wreck were swept over the bar into Egg Harbor Inlet and littered the coast for a distance of fifteen miles.

INFECTED CATTLE.

Report of the Commission—Its Recommendations.

Judge French, assistant secretary of the treasury, has transmitted to the House the report of the cattle commission. The commission recommends that the national government shall prevent the shipment northward out of the area infected with Texas fever of all cattle whatever, excepting from the beginning of November to the beginning of March. Attention is invited by the assistant secretary to the recommendation of the commission, that the secretary of the treasury shall be empowered to order the slaughter and safe disposal of all imported herds that may be found to be infected on arrival in the United States, or that may develop a dangerous contagious disease during a quarantine; that he be also empowered to have all ruminants (other than cattle) and all swine imported into the United States subjected to inspection by veterinary surgeons, and, if necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease, slaughtered or submitted to quarantine until they shall be considered disinfected; and that an appropriation of $1,500,000 shall be made to defray the expense of preventing a further spread of the lung plague among cattle in this country, and of stamping out the plague now existing.

NEWSY NOTES.

FLORIDA strawberries are held at $5 a quart in New York.

THE output of silver at Leadville, Col., the past year was $18,000,000.

THE free schools of Texas have a fund of $3,287,000 and 33,000,000 acres of land.

COLORADO ranchmen own nearly 1,000,000 sheep and half as many head of cattle.

THE New York elevated railroads carried more than 82,000,000 passengers in 1883.

TWENTY young ladies belonging to one Philadelphia church have been married this winter.

THE Florida sponge crop now amounts to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year.

IT is estimated that gold and silver was mined in 1882 about as in 1883, when $52,000,000 gold and $46,800,000 silver were taken from the earth.

THE copper product of 1883 was 116,000,000 pounds, against 91,000,000 pounds in 1882, but the value was only $17,000,000 against $16,000,000 last year.

THE official report of the committee appointed to investigate the earthquake on the island of Ischia fixes the number of persons killed at 2,313, and of the seriously wounded at 762.

What is it has a mouth and never speakes, and a bed and never sleeps? A river.

The Realities of Wedded Life.

There comes the inevitable day when the newly married pair awaken from their love-dream and endeavor to settle down to the realities of life. The habits, the manners, and the tempers are things that neither knows anything about in the other, and that which was long concealed in an engagement for months is quickly revealed in the close relationship of married life. Some little habit that the bachelor or maiden has formed rasps to rawness the nerves of the other, and the determinations on either side to break the other of the fault only chafes and frets both without attaining the object. He thinks that home life should fill their every thought. She thinks a little society and gayety would be preferable. He is tired when he comes home at night, tired of seeing people, tired of talking to them; he has been in a whirl all day. She has moped by herself through the same long hours in the "love of a cottage" that seemed so poetical to talk about, or has spent a dreary time, solitary and alone, through a cheerless winter day in her room at their boarding-house, and is only kept from downright rebellion by the thought that when "Charlie" comes home they will go to the theatre, or go to see "ma." Then there is disappointment on both sides. She thinks he is "real mean" because he does not indorse her plans, and he thinks she is downright silly to leave such a cosy fireside and such a comfortable little home place for any other spot on earth. He is perfectly satisfied, and wonders that she is not so. She has always found her "I wills" and "I won't's" the law and the gospel, and ten chances to one Charlie yields to her imperial highness, and is forever after a hen-pecked husband. But if that same Charlie is wise, and can convince his "little wife" without wounding her, he has forever won, not only her heart, but her judgment; and she looks up to and respects him for his firmness. It is very seldom the case that the first months of married life are the happiest, and it takes a big stock of love and good sense to launch a couple over the breakers into a smooth, open, matrimonial sea. The faults that are discovered, the weaknesses that are shown, the foibles that are betrayed, can only be met with forbearance, if a pair hope for a blissful future; then every after year confirms their oneness of heart, of sympathy and of purpose, and any couple of this kind long married will tell you they are happier after all those years than they were the day they were married. —*Waverly Magazine.*

Gone Never to Return.

GARDINER, ME.—Mr. Daniel Gray, a prominent lumber merchant, writes that his wife had severe rheumatic pains; so severe as to render her unable to sleep. From the first application of the famous German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, she experienced unspeakable relief, and in two hours the pain had entirely gone.

Turning to the Right.

The origin of this custom is given as follows: Our ancestors drove oxen as a usual thing. In driving an ox team the driver walks on the left of the team, so that he can handle the goad or whip with his right hand. In meeting a wagon each driver would turn to the right, so that he could be between his own oxen and those of the other wagon.

Prince Bismarck's son, now in the Legation in London, receives great attention from the highest English society.

James Wintersmith, the door-keeper of the present House at Washington, is the son of a famous Kentucky wag.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

Centerbrook, Conn., is said to have the largest ivory factory in the wold.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

A new woollen mill is being built near Cartersville, Ga., to cost $100,000.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment, address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The California oil wells yielded over 5,000,000 gallons of oil last year.

For burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands, sores or piles, use St. Patrick's Salve.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris expositions. Sold everywhere.

Mr. S. Roehsler, 266 Court St., Brooklyn, says: "I had suffered for years; paid over $100 for doctors and medicines, without help to my terrible sciatica, after which nine bottles of Dr. Elmore's R.-G. cured me.

The ancients were acquainted with the virtues of Petroleum. Herodotus refers to it and speaks of wells being found in Zante. Nowadays everybody has heard of it through Carboline, the great natural Hair Restorer.

Sewing-Machine Industry.

These remarkable items pour into our office daily. Mr. H. S. FULLER, with the New Home Machine Company, of Orange, Mass., writes, May 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy in my family for over ten years. My wife was troubled with catarrh of the bladder, suffered intense pain in the kidneys and loins, and urination was accomplished with the greatest of agony. My friends thought that she could not recover. We tried doctors and medicines, and although better at times she would grow worse again. She was obliged to use the urinal as many as fifteen times in a night, and was growing worse daily. At this time my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy, and I concluded to try it; and after using one bottle she was a good deal better, the inflammation was reduced, and the water more natural. She began to gain in appetite and felt no pain in the back and kidneys. She could attend to her household work without pain, and this had been a great burden to do, even the lightest kind of work. After using six bottles she was completely cured. Since then I have had occasion to use Hunt's Remedy for kidney and liver complaints, and found it to be just as represented, and I consider it a most wonderful medicine. I would not be without Hunt's Remedy in my family; and I have recommended it to my friends here in Orange with equally good results."

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate Which Overtook the "City of Boston"—Captain Murray's Ideas and Experiences.

A few years ago, the City of Boston sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign shore.

She never entered port.

The mystery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase, and the Atlantic voyager, when the fierce winds howl around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name and mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are alluded to.

Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Captain George Siddons Murray, on board the Alaska, of the Guion line. Captain Murray is a man of stalwart build, well-knit frame and cheery, genial disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having been in the trans-Atlantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well-spread table, the mystery of the City of Boston was alluded to.

"Yes," remarked the captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was chief officer of the City of Antwerp. On the day we sighted the City of Boston a furious southeast hurricane set in. Both vessels labored hard. The sea seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was lashed for a night of unusual fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of icebergs. The City of Boston, however, undoubtedly went to the north. Her boats, life-preservers and rafts were all securely lashed; and when she went down, everything went with her, never to reappear until the sea gives up its dead."

"What, in your opinion, captain, was the cause of the loss of the City of Boston?"

"The City of Limerick, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, found the sea full of floating ice; and I have no doubt the City of Boston collided with the ice, and sank immediately."

Captain Murray has been in command of the Alaska ever since she was put in commission, and feels justly proud of his noble ship. She carries thousands of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Guion line. Remarking upon the bronzed and healthy appearance of the captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial.

"No? But a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition. For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with myself. At certain times I was so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I could scarcely straighten up. I did not know what the trouble was, and though I performed all my duties regularly and satisfactorily, yet I felt that I might some day be overtaken with some serious prostrating disorder. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arms and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccountably uneasy and the day following chilly and despondent. This continued until last December, when I was prostrated soon after leaving Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helpless, pitiful sufferer. In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, wrote me a letter, urging me to try a new course of a treatment. I gladly accepted his counsel, and for the last seven months have given through and business-like attention to the recovery of my natural health; and to-day, I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you that the lame back, the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism which have so long pursued me, have entirely disappeared through the blood purifying influence of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed, to me, it seems that it has worked wonders, and I therefore most cordially commend it."

"And you have no trouble now in exposing yourself to the winds of the Atlantic?"

"Not the least. I am as sound as a bullet and I feel specially thankful over the fact because I believe rheumatic and kidney disease is in the blood of my family. I was dreadfully shocked on my last arrival in Liverpool to learn that my brother, who is a wealthy China tea merchant, had suddenly died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and consider myself extremely fortunate in having taken my trouble in time and before any more serious effects were possible."

The conversation drifted to other topics, and as the writer watched the face before him, so strong in all its outlines and yet so genial, and thought of the innumerable exposures and hardships to which its owner had been exposed, he instinctively wished all who are suffering from the terrible rheumatic troubles now so common might know of Captain Murray's experience and the means by which he had been restored. Pain is a common thing in this world, but far too many endure it when they might just as well avoid it. It is a false philosophy which teaches use to endure when we can just as readily avoid. So thought the hearty captain of the Alaska, so thinks the writer and so should all others think who desire happiness and a long life.

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heel by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Wakefulness at night is a terror, *Samaratin Nervine* cures it, and hence is a blessing.

J. W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., says: "*Samaratin Nervine* cured my son of fits."

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Try Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and be convinced, it can cure all billious disorders.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation